390BC

Celts sack Rome

390BC

Gauls lost Rome.
Many (maybe most) records
were lost

Another difficulty is that the early records may have been burned in 390 BC, when Celtic tribes sacked the city; also they would probably have been largely unintelligible if authentic

390BC

1912Dates J-BK

Democracy was re-established in Byzantium by THRASYBULOS the Athenian

390BC–388BC 1912Dates J-BK

LATIN WAR

Latium was the name of a broad plateau in the western coast of Italy. The inhabitants were called Latins, a name later given to the language of Rome. As Rome grew, it destroyed or absorbed all of the neighboring states. The towns revolted against the imposition of Rome in 390BC and the LATIN WAR which

followed, lasted two years. At the end of that time LATIUM was completely humbled. The Latins took part in the Social War in 89 B.C., but never afterwards opposed Rome. At the end of the Republic all the inhabitants of the Latin towns enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizenship.

Ca 390 BC

ARGAIOS was king of Macedonia

390 BC

Conference between QUINTUS SULPICIUS the tribune, and the Gallic Chieftain Brennus, the affair was settled and a thousand pounds of gold was agreed on as the price of a people that was destined presently to rule the world. The weights brought by the Gauls were dishonest. The insolent Gaul added his sword to the weight saying — "Woe to the conquered!"

July 18, 390 BC

The Senonian Chieftain BRENNUS and the Gauls inflicted a stunning defeat on the Roman army at the River Allia. - one of the BLACK days of Roman history. They proceeded to sack and burn the city of ROME, with the exception of the Capitol. Their own people were attacked so they wrote a treaty

390 BC

Sack of Rome by the Gauls.
Most of the records were burned.

390BC

The Gauls met the Romans at the river Allia, routed them, and entered Rome unhindered. They sacked and burned large sections of the city, and for seven months besieged the remnants of the Roman army on the Capitol – the crest of the Capitoline hill. Finally the Romans yielded and paid the Gauls a thousand pounds of

gold to depart.
They left but returned in
367BC; 358BC, and 350BC.
Repeatedly repulsed, they at last
contented themselves with northern
Italy, which now became Cisalpine
Gaul.

390 BC

The surviving Romans found their city so devastated that many of them wished to abandon the site and make Veii their capital. CAMILLUS dissuaded them, and the government provided financial aid for rebuilding homes. This rapid reconstruction in the face of many enemies was a part cause of Rome's determinedness and

the venturesome crookedness of her narrow streets. The subject peoples, seeing her so near destruction, revolted again & again, and half a century of intermittent war was required to cure their lust for freedom. The Latins, Aequi, Hernici and Volscians attacked in turn or together.

390 BC

The long duel had begun between Rome and Gaul, which ended only with Caesar. While Etruria and Rome were fighting fourteen wars, Celtic tribes from Gaul and Germany had filtered down through the Alps and settled in Italy as far south as the Po.

390 BC

Gauls from northern Italy
under BRENNUS capture Rome,
sack it, and withdraw
("Vae victis

July 18, 390 B.C.

Battle of ALLIA. Gauls inflicted heavy losses on the Romans, at Allia River, then sacked and burned Rome.

390 BC or 387 BC

Romans were defeated by the Gauls on the River ALLIA.
near Rome.
Anniversary was 18 July 69 AD

Gauls sacked Rome

390BC

Gauls sacked Rome;
Capitol was saved by warning
of geese.

390BC July 18

Battle of ALLIA

Six yrs after their victory at Veii, the Romans faced a new threat from the north. A horde of Gauls under BRENNUS swept out of the Po Valley and overran ETRURIA. At the Allia River about 11 miles north of Rome, some 40,000 Romans under Quintus SULPICIUS tried to halt the invaders. The barbarians of Brennus broke through the defender's line and in the pursuit that followed inflicted heavy losses on the Romans. Entering Rome, the Gauls methodically sacked and burned

the city, except for the Capitol which resisted capture. After a siege of several months, Brennus withdrew his army upon payment of a reputed 1,000 pounds of gold.

The Gauls continued to raid the outlying parts of Rome for the next 50 yrs but never succeeded in retaking the city. Peace terms were finally agreed on about 334 BC.

390 BC

the Gauls crossed the Alps, shattered Etruscan defenses and sacked Rome